

## WAR'S LESSON TEACHING HUMANITY TO DEMAND SOCIALISM

By EDWIN D. SCHONMAKER

THIS war is not something which, meteor-like, without any connection with our world life, dropped upon us from the skies, and which will presently go back into the skies, leaving only ruined buildings and the scarred earth to remind humanity that a storm has passed. Slowly, through long years, it has projected itself from the soul of the peoples of Europe as an ear of corn is projected from its stalk. And when peace has returned, the consequences, we may be sure, will flood back into the soul of man and show themselves in all the activities of the future.

To Socialists, therefore, as well as to those who, for one reason or another, oppose Socialism, the point of vital concern is how seriously the ideal of Socialism has been affected by the present war; in a word, whether what we have witnessed is indeed the downfall of Socialism or, as is not impossible, a violent clearing away of those encumbrances for the removal of which the educational process was too slow.

Socialism—what does Socialism mean? Evidently mass action as opposed to individual effort. For when we eliminate the individual accretions, when we boil down the thousand and one definitions by which men have sought to outline and express the real meaning of this world-troubler, this is the residue, that it is an associated effort. That this effort during the last half-century has been consciously directed toward industrial ends, toward a more scientific production and a more equitable distribution of all wealth, is beyond question. That the essence of Socialism is cooperation.

And anything that stimulates cooperation, in whatever direction it may turn the energies of men, is certain to bring results that sooner or later will show themselves in every part of the social structure, just as at the coming of spring the awakening influence of this season is seen in every living portion of the landscape.

CONSIDER FROM this point of view the meaning of war. Here, it is evident, is the oldest Socialist movement among men, the one enterprise in which in all times and in all countries men have shown not only a willingness, but a passion, to sacrifice themselves for what they conceived to be the common good. War alone has been the great corrector of the too highly developed self.

That demon which we see to-day strewing the fields of Europe with the slain, he, it seems, was the first, as he is still the one inspiring, instructor in the supreme glory of the effacement of the individual, or more exactly, let us say, in the creation of a social choir in which there is a happy blending and a joyous cooperation of parts.

Time and again during the last eight months we have heard the expression, "the war machine." The term itself indicates a consciousness on the part of men that here is a social thing that is working toward a given end with that perfect unity of action which characterizes a piece of machinery. And not solely because of the monstrous work in which it is engaged, but also because of this nice adjustment of part to part and the smooth movement of the whole, we think of the thing as inhuman.

Educated to the idea that life, to be life, must be a competition between persons, that friction is somehow necessary to individual and social efficiency and well-being, we are sterile of images with which to set forth in human terms the marvelous cooperation of part with part and every part with the whole which we see in the national war movements in Europe, and therefore we call them machines.

But if we will only watch the working of these machines in themselves, apart from their collision with one another, we shall find that there is something admirable here, something which as far surpasses the organization of the peaceful work of the world as harmony surpasses discord.

How can we, then, have learned the real lesson of war and have clung only to the bloody husk? To what flaw in man's character or to what blunting of the finer faculties of the mind are we to ascribe the astounding fact that the machinery of death has been socialized while the machinery of life has been left competitive?

### INSPIRING ARTICLE

NOTE—Socialists who have read the article by Edwin Davies Schoonmaker on "THE FALL OR RISE OF SOCIALISM" in the April issue of The Century Magazine, declare it to be the biggest inspiration they have received since the beginning of the great slaughter in Europe. The article aims to be "A Study of the Humanities of War and the Barbarism of Peace." But it is also an irrefutable reply to those who eagerly hope for the "Collapse of Socialism" as one result of the European conflagration. Feeling that every Socialist in the nation, and every Socialist sympathizer, would be eager to read this article, the editor wrote to William W. Ellsworth, president of The Century Co., for permission to republish this article. The reply received was as follows: "We shall be glad to have you reproduce a part of the article on 'THE FALL OR RISE OF SOCIALISM' from the April Century with full credit to the magazine." So we are publishing the best parts of this article, knowing that when the reader has finished he will realize how small an obstacle even the hideous monster of war is to the irresistible, world-wide, forward movement of the masses, that finds its expression, its hope, its ideal in Socialism.

that when a nation goes forth to destroy there flashes through the millions of that nation a marvelous comradeship, and the moment the purpose of the war has been accomplished and the armies are disbanded to return to the machinery of peaceful industry, these comrades are obliged to unlearn all those fine lessons in cooperation for the common good and begin again that competitive struggle with one another which in many ways is more cruel and destructive both to the individual and to society than the armed conflict that is going on today?

If we could withdraw ourselves from the social organism into which we are born and which we accept as the natural order of things, and view for the first time the activities of men, we should be much less surprised that men should go to war from the fierce struggle of a competitive system than that they should return to a competitive system from that hand-in-hand adventure in cooperation and brotherhood in which, in these epic movements, from the first to the last drum-beat they are absorbed.

Only when nation is attacking nation, it seems, are peoples capable of warning forth in that unity of spirit to establish which as a permanent relation among men has been the supreme aim of idealists since society began.

IT HAS BEEN said—and of all arguments against Socialism this probably has been the most effective—that only by competition of man with man is it possible to kindle and keep burning that divine flame of enthusiasm which is essential to individual efficiency, and therefore that anything tending to eliminate competition would tend inevitably to reduce society to sluggish monotony.

Yet from one end of Europe to the other, along lines of battle in which thousands of men, rivals of yesterday, are drawn up shoulder to shoulder, cooperating with one another with such singleness of aim as to make almost sacrilegious the least suggestion of rivalry, along these interminable lines runs an enthusiasm which it would be impossible to increase were every soldier fighting for his private gain. Nowhere is there a thought of self, and yet everywhere there is ardor.

If competition of nation with nation in an armed enterprise, socialized as we see it to be to the smallest detail, is sufficient to kindle so vast an enthusiasm among men, what if we had a similar social competition of nation with nation in the peaceful industries, socialized as are the present war movements, but working toward a divine purpose, the peaceful and joyous development of the race, would render the man apathetic?

What a monstrous indictment of the

moral order of the universe it would be were it true that cooperation for the common good is profitable only in war, but that in peace this same common good requires for its advancement the utmost license of man to prey upon man! Under a truth like this, could the human mind realize it, humanity would stagger to a despair darker even than that caused by the present brutal catastrophe. For this would clang to forever the door of hope.

Strangely enough, just as we are thinking these thoughts and wondering if it is indeed possible to kindle and keep alive in men engaged in their normal occupations of production something of the enthusiasm which has been aroused by the present savage excitement, along comes one of the foremost of American manufacturers who, having caught a glimpse of the new age that is dawning, has for a year had his vast thousands at work upon a profit sharing basis, and testifies that so marvelous has been the increase of enthusiasm among the men to whom this good fortune has come that the company has found it necessary to hold them back lest in their overzeal they go too far.

Now if this has been the result simply of a small sharing of the profits, it is unreasonable to suppose that even greater results of this kind would be obtained if the interest of these workers were extended not only to profits, but to ownership also? HE IS A POOR STUDENT OF HUMAN NATURE WHO DOES NOT KNOW THAT MEN ARE MORE INTERESTED IN FREEDOM THAN IN WAGES.

IF THIS man's statement on another of our great employers is any indication of the full capacity of men for efficient production and for advancement toward a thrifty and self-helpful human life, let him begin a gradual distribution of ownership with the promise to the men that the plant shall be theirs just as soon as by a wise discharge of their increased responsibilities they can prove that they are capable of complete ownership. Then we shall see whether the business of killing men is more fruitful of enthusiasm than the healthful activities of peace and growth and independence.

But not only in the unity of emotion which it has engendered, but also in the practical working of this emotion, the present war is probably the most perfect demonstration of the efficiency of Socialism that the world has ever witnessed. To produce this efficient cooperation, what centuries of training have been required! How slow man has been to learn the advantage of applying even in war this great lesson!

When we remember that in the beginnings of society armed bands, the embryos of the present armies, were obliged somehow to find their own food, and that among all early states down even until within recent times, every soldier was expected to supply his own arms and equipment, it begins to dawn upon us that our present amazing efficiency in things military is due almost solely to the fact that the state of war has for centuries been in process of socialization, that the individual who yesterday was obliged to take thought for his clothing, for his armor, even for his own food and shelter, has to-day only to do his duty as a soldier to be free of all these cares.

The tocsin sounds, and the clothing appears; the rifle, instinct with life, it would seem, leaps to his hand; for the cavalryman the horse with bridle and saddle is ready. For every man his implement is at hand. Long trains are in waiting, and with what unimaginable conveniences! Kitchens with cooks capped and aproned; hospitals with doctors and nurses, cots and bandages, medicine for the least blither of the foot. A whole society is in motion. Comforts such as men dream of in their homes are here in abundance. To the gathering millions, come, many of them, from long years of galling economy, it is as though some magician were abroad assembling out of the air these wonders. The age of childhood has returned. One has only to run to the great father and he is fed with the most wholesome food, and clothed with the most scientific clothing, and have poured out at his feet such toys as the heart of a child never dreamed of; swords and guns and cannon of every description; trains and motors, submarines and flying-ships; search-lights for the night and wonderful telescopes for the

day. And in what quantities! Usually when a plaything has been broken, there are days of deprivation. Not so here.

AND ONCE in motion, consider the care, the attention, which the great father bestows upon his children. Man who was yesterday an orphan is to-day a cherished offspring. And of how devoted a father! Every part of the equipment has been arranged with a view to the greatest facility and comfort of motion and repose, from the tooth-brush to the shoe cut to fit the exceptional foot. He has only to march and rest and eat. Where axes are needed, there are axes; for trenches there are spades. And on the firing-line he has only to shoot. The hand is there with the ammunition. And let him be wounded, and instantly the great father becomes the great mother. The despatch and thoroughness with which he is attended are limited only by the capacity of the service.

Not here neglect, with idle doctors all about. Money or no money, he is cared for. For once his real worth as a man is appreciated. This is the most astonishing thing about the present war. It has made of the miner, the mason, the factory-hand, the street-car conductor an asset of such value that for the first time it has become, with no opposition even from the capitalist press, the sacred duty of society to see not only that he is well fed and well clothed, but also that at the public expense he is supplied with doctors and nurses.

And as he lingers between life and death, never a thought of who is to meet the expenses of the burial, never the hell that perhaps life and children will starve if the great father does not provide for him.

Never before in the history of the world, I repeat, has there been such a practical demonstration of the Socialist theory—the theory that somehow or other the individual would be better off and society better off if the latter would take charge of that part of the business of life which is necessary to the efficiency of the individual whether in peace or in war.

What do those who claim that Socialism has fallen understand by Socialism? Because the Socialists of Germany and France and England and Russia failed to prevent the present war or, further, at the first shot sprang at one another's throat, has Socialism therefore failed? Are there still intelligent people who do not know that the prevention of war has nothing to do with the essential aim of Socialism, but is simply one of those things of minor importance which Socialism hopes to accomplish in its great march?

It would be strange indeed if the leaders of a great modern movement that had for its aim the reorganization of society did not see that the real objective of any social crusade worthy of the name is the socialization of the days of peace. The ending of war, however desirable, is subordinate to this, the betterment of the normal life. For who does not see that we do not end war when we put a stop to war between nations?

It is only the most superficial view of war that would confine its meaning to a conflict between states. Any wide social struggle that is attended in its natural course by great suffering is war. For the essence of war is a needless competition, whether between states or corporations or individuals, that results in widespread suffering.

No one acquainted with the social conditions among vast masses of the population of almost every nation can fail to be aware that even before August 1, 1914, some great destroyer was abroad. It is unnecessary to dwell upon these things.

WE NEED, IN PASSING, TO PICK OUT ONLY ONE FACT: THERE IS NO CHILD LABOR IN WAR.

IMAGINE WHAT it must be like to thousands of those now in the armies of Europe to wake in the morning with the new sensation that the day's wants have been provided for, to have fallen into their beds, as though the heavens had opened such unfamiliar comforts as mittens and overcoats. For undoubtedly there are in these armies men who have never known what it is to walk shabbily clad the streets of Paris and Berlin and London and Petrograd, wondering where the next meal is to come from and where they are to find lodging for the night or who, falling sick, have been tormented with the

thought of what will become of them!

There are thousands of fathers, doubtless, who will hurl themselves upon the bayonets of the enemy with less anguish, knowing that, if they fall, their families will be taken care of, better than if they were to die in their own beds, having been brought home injured from the field or the mine or the workshop. In a word, there are in these vast hosts that face one another in Europe to-day multitudes who will find conditions of life on the march and in the trenches preferable to those from which they were mustered to the present war.

Was there ever such an opportunity for effective propaganda as that which the present extraordinary circumstances have supplied? Thick within the lines of march, among the trenches, in the hospitals, are those who understand and can explain why it is that the great father, absent in time of peace, is present in time of war.

And there will be leisure between battles, between charges, between the coming and going of nurses, for discussion of this strange anomaly. And we may be sure that there will be many a hardheaded philosopher of the trenches who will make clear this anomalous paradox.

And with what freedom of speech, what security from police interference! Mouths that yesterday were muzzled are to-day unstopped. For the first time in Europe Socialism is being heard. Certainly for the first time it is being seen. And that is half the victory.

Hitherto it has been necessary for the missionaries of Socialism to present a theory. They have been on the defensive for a long and painful period. This more than anything else was the crying weakness of their cause. They had nothing to which they could point as proof that their theories were workable. Just then, as though some high god had lifted the barriers into a new age, the very state that had opposed them and throttled them to the very limit of its power found itself demonstrating the proof of their claims.

AND NOW, with this great experiment in actual operation, it will be easy to show that our war system is centuries ahead of our peace system and that the chief reason for this is that peace has refused to learn anything from war, while war has listened with open mind, and has utilized for its improvement every idea that peace has brought forth.

There has not been one discovery or invention that peace has added to her equipment which could possibly be of use in war that has not been appropriated and, if necessary, altered to meet the new requirements. From the simplest sword clear on up to the most complex dreadnought, the whole intricate machinery of war had its root in some tool or other which the aboriginal man used in food-getting or in his early industries.

War differs from peace, therefore, simply in its receptiveness to ideas. Compared with modern methods of producing and distributing the necessities of life, our latest methods of destroying life are vastly more scientific.

For while war has absorbed all the knowledge and adopted all the excellent devices of peace, that one vital thing which more than any other accounts for the conspicuous success of martial enterprises, the harmonious interworking of the individual with the common good, has thus far had no meaning to humanity. With the unbuckling of the sword, the great society has disappeared.

We sometimes think that the distinguishing characteristic of war is the killing and maiming of men; but it is evident that this is not the real distinction, for men are killed and maimed in time of peace. The essential and the one marked difference is this, that during war a nation is a society, whereas in peace it is an aggregate of individuals. No true is this, indeed, that if a denizen from some other world, acquainted with our normal activities during peace, should visit us now when we are at war, he would have difficulty in recognizing in this smoothly moving, harmonious unit the disorganized chaos of peace.

Compared with the speed and smoothness of society at war, the disintegration that inevitably ensues when the sword is laid aside is in all practical respects like the dissolution which sets in in the body of a man when the spirit has taken its flight.

CONCEIVE OF THE immeasurable bridge over which, when the present war is done, the soldiers of the different nations will be obliged to pass. It will be like a transit from one world to another. All those splendid ties of comradeship, that extraordinary devotion to the common welfare, the almost romantic attachment of the part to the whole, will dissolve as a vapor. That powerful state whose energy and watchful care were everywhere fathering its millions will also have come to an end.

And in its place there will be another state as different from the former as one thing can be different from another. The socialism of war will give way to the individualism of peace. Society will become unsocial.

Once the rifles are stacked, once the uniform is laid aside, there is severed that intimate bond between father and children. Instantly the relation between the individual and the state becomes one of cold formality.

That man who in the battle-line was so precious, so deserving of every attention, becomes a thing of little concern. Henceforth his willingness to serve society is not enough to guarantee him even his daily bread. He is an outcast from the great home. So long as poverty does not drive him to crime, there is no limit to the misery into which, so far as the state is concerned, this soldier of peace may not wander. Orphaned, he must now shift for himself. If his labor is required in some other part of the country than that in which he finds himself, there is no free transportation for him now, as he sets forth with his tools in his hands, as there was yesterday when he graded on his sword. And if for any reason his tools become useless, he must supply himself or go without.

And the generals of production, the Frenches, the Joffres, the Hindenburgs, and the grand dukes of industry may exploit him to their hearts' content, may dismiss him into starvation. The great father will nowhere interfere except it be to prevent the very thing which in war he insisted upon.

Let it be voiced in any of the cities from which the present armies have been mustered that in peace, too, for the common good, private property should be seized as it is seized in war, and those very governments which led in commanding the machinery of peace will be the first to stifle the suggestion that this tried and proved policy be continued.

It is only in war that the state has independent action; in peace it is controlled by the captains of industry. When the exigencies of war require the drafting of boys of sixteen or eighteen years of age, society becomes alarmed; but there is no alarm when children much younger are drafted into the ranks of life-destroying labor. It is the unusual, not the unjust, that shocks us.

SOONER OR LATER, if the world is to stand and mankind is to continue to advance, Peace will have to go to school to War to learn the art of caring for men. That divine altruism which we see flashing in one great glow the armies in Europe to-day will somehow have to be blown abroad through the infinite to-morrow.

The millions who in the trenches to-day see on every hand the manifold advantages of cooperation will not forever tolerate the lack of this fine thing in times of peace. Not forever will a mere extension of boundaries and huge indemnities to be used by the state in the preparation for further wars be accepted by men as compensation for the bloodshed and ruin of homes.

Something more personal must be their reward, something that will lighten the burdens of their daily life and infuse through their daily labor that sense of comfort and that rare spirit of co-partnership which is the sustaining power of the armies to-day.

When these millions return, scarred and hardened, from the great adventure, from destinies which their own hands have shaped, it will be with a stirring consciousness of mighty power, of ability to do great things.

DOES ANY ONE IMAGINE THAT THIS NEWLY DISCOVERED POWER WILL THEREAFTER LIE QUIESCENT UNDER THE NARROWING CONDITIONS THAT OBTAINED IN THE PAST?

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\$3 per thousand; 40 cents per hundred.

### PLEASED WITH THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST.

Every reader is so far well satisfied with The American Socialist and we, in Warren Co., Pennsylvania, want to lend all our efforts to the cause.  
M. V. BALL, Warren, Pa.

### WAR IN WALL STREET.

Wall street is reported to be the most militant part of the country. It wants war. We are not informed.

It wants to have it. Evidently it would be relieved by the thought that a few hundred thousand American bunks were training for duty in Flanders.

The street is not without physical courage, but it does not raise its broom to its head. They might interpose their bodies to prevent a dollar from being shot, but an in-military emotion must not be expected of them. They are material, but hard, courageous, materialists, but not heroes who accept hazards.

Sup. App. Court, the attorney of J. J. Ing and James bearing instructions to present a desire for peace.

of the spirituality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

### DUTCH SOCIALISTS HOLD HUGE PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

This year's May Day celebration in Amsterdam, Holland, took the form of a huge peace demonstration, between 30,000 and 40,000 men, women and children participating. The correspondent adds that it was a strange sight to see mingled in the crowds several hundred soldiers in full uniform, many carrying

the Socialist City Council of St. Louis that the Socialist Mayor-elect, John P. Higgins, was eligible to hold the office that he was elected to, was reversed. The honorable city council declared that Mayor Higgins did not have the property qualifications necessary to hold office, which are that the candidate shall have been assessed and paid taxes on \$100 or more of real estate or personal property. Higgins had his found against the officials of the Western Federation of Miners in the City Council unanimously decided to ignore the City Attorney and Colonel C. William Kramer to carry the case to the Supreme Court of Appeals.

All the conspiracy indictments found against the officials of the Western Federation of Miners in the Michigan Copper Country have been quashed.



port. She recommended that the woman's committee be given executive power, with complete authority to handle the funds for the work among women, to perblish literature, send out speakers, appeal for funds, and elect and control the woman's national correspondent.

The reports regarding the work of the committee was equally forthright. Her powers requested by the woman's committee would place it on a par with the national executive committee, creating an executive committee for men and another for women, and that this would lead to confusion and chaos. The belief prevailed that the National executive committee could do all the work which the woman's committee is attempting to do far more effectively.

The claims of the majority of the woman's committee that the discrimination against the national executive committee was vigorously opposed by Janet Kornick. She stated

The chief argument advanced for the continuance of the department and the committees was that it took a special kind of propaganda to reach the women and that only women were capable of understanding that kind of propaganda. The financial department committee, which remain in office for the next year, was elected, there being a contest for only one seat. All others were elected by acclamation. The com-

test was between Ella Reeve Bloor and Margaret Prevey of Ohio. Bloor was elected by a vote of 33 to 15. The other members of the committee elected are Emma Connolly, Alabama; Freda Hogan, Arkansas; Belle Foreman, Oregon; Anna Maley Ringedorf, New York; Theresa Malkiel, New York, and Gertrude Riley of New Jersey.

C. B. Hoffman .....	50.00	lish Br. No. 2, Roxbury, Mass.
Lucile Twining .....	100.00	Contributions of \$11.60: S. S. Ooster-
		"Veil," Quincy, Mass.
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<b>APPROPRIATIONS.</b>		burg, Ky. 4.30; J. Ed. Carlson, Regent,

[illegible]

Donor	Contribution	Total
John E. Wertz	12.40	
Carl D. Thompson	2.34	
L. C. Smith and Bros. Typewriter Co.	12.40	
Cook County Office, Ill.	14.93	
Arison Eisman Quaker Co.	12.40	
Swall Cells, Envelope Co.	162.17	
Reuben and Hall Co.	214.05	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$501.97</b>

Donor	Contribution	Total
Dr. Mary E. Fitchburg	2.00	
Dr. Local W. Fitchburg, Mass.	1.35	
<b>Total for April</b>		<b>\$ 3.35</b>
<b>Previously reported</b>		<b>372.12</b>
<b>Total to May 1st</b>		<b>\$884.12</b>

**BUTTE, MONTANA CAMPAIGN FUND.**

Helenathia Cillian	8.63	Previously reported	5.00
Neeltha Bros. Co.	49.98		
W. J. B. Co.	75.17		
Fund for Strikers Children	47.38		
A. M. Simons	80.87		
	<b>\$3,098.93</b>		
<b>Total Subscriptions</b>	<b>\$4,048.57</b>		

**FUNDS FOR APRIL**

**HEADQUARTERS FUND.**

Contributions of \$1: Local Elks, New York; Local Governor, N. Y.; Local Tabor, Idaho; Local Neuman, N. H.; Local Dahl, N. D.; Local C. C. Co., Cal.; Local Westwood, Mass.; Local Varden, Minn.; Local Quakertown, Pa.; Local San Bruno, Calif.; Local Kirby, Seldier, Ind.; Local Corinth, Miss.; Finnish Local No. 2, Winlock, Wash.

Contributions of \$10: Finnish Local, Delawater, Pa.

Contributions of \$8: 11th Ward Branch, N. Y.; Harlow Br. Breckton, Mass.; Local Bridgeport, Conn.; German Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.; Local Man-Wie.

Contributions of \$5: Local Hatten, N. Y.

# AN OPEN LETTER

**F**ROM THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY to the WORKING-  
CLASS OF THE UNITED STATES.

**DO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WANT A LAW LIMITING THE WORKDAY TO EIGHT HOURS?**

**WE WANT TO HEAR FROM THEM.**

**Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT OF THE**

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, says THEY DO NOT WANT IT.**

The American Federation of Labor, largely through the influence of Mr. Gompers says, **THEY DO NOT WANT IT.**

The Executive Committee of the **SOCIALIST PARTY**

The one Socialist Congressman and the thirty-one Socialist legislators are ready to work and vote for an eight-hour law.

His stand and the stand of the American Federation of Labor are cited as arguments against the eight-hour law by the capitalists who are fighting it.

What have you to say about it?

This Manifesto of The Executive Committee should be distributed BY THE MILLIONS.

Locals should see to it that a copy is put into the hands of every union man.

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Amendments to the Rules of the House of Representatives, 1975-1976

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# 82

**Watch This Figure Grow**

## ALREADY SENT IN THEIR CONTRACTS:

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CALIFORNIA—Port Bragg, San Francisco, Fresno, Sacramento, Turlock, Oakland.	NEVADA—Tonopah, Goldfield.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington.	N.H.—Lowell, Concord. New Rochelle, New York City, Buffalo.
GEORGIA—Waycross.	NORTH DAKOTA—Hutton, Verbeke, Otis,
ILLINOIS—Chicago, Springfield, Peoria, Joliet.	by Whistler, Bowman, Fargo.
KENTUCKY—Louisville, Paducah, Louisville, Canton, Champaign.	OHIO—Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo.
INDIANA—Indianapolis, State Line.	OREGON—Astoria, Portland.
IOWA—Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Elm- ira.	PENNSYLVANIA—Warren, Ambrose, Pottsville, Scranton, Erie, Greensburg, Reading, Washington, Erie.
KANSAS—Topeka City, Union.	SOUTH DAKOTA—Hot Springs.
MICHIGAN—Lansing, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Muskegon, Traverse City.	UTAH—San Juan City.
MINNESOTA—St. Paul.	VIRGINIA—Norfolk.
MISSISSIPPI—Oxford.	WASHINGTON—Burien, Spokane, & Tacoma, Seattle.
MISSOURI—St. Louis, St. Joseph.	W. VIRGINIA—Fairmont, Huntington.
	WESTERN—Fund de Lac, Oakbrook.
	WYOMING—Ramsay.

**A** LIVE Socialist is better than a dead Socialist local. This has been well demonstrated by Comrade A. N. Lakin, State Line, Ind. There was no local in this town to take the contract for the lecture course but this did not disturb Comrade A. N. Lakin. He decided to call a few scattered Socialists to his aid and to undertake the Lecture Course himself. He started out with a determination which makes it very evident that he was going to make good. He has already sold \$7 worth of cards and has received the money. It is a record well to be proud of and we sincerely hope that many locals large and small as well as many individual Socialists will follow his example. It is only a pity that there is no local, however small, which cannot undertake the Lecture Course fully if they go about it with a sufficient amount of energy. We will

[illegible]

# Cut Your Ice Bill In Half

AND

## Deal with a Cooperative House

**YOU COMRADES** who buy of mail-order houses. Stop! Look! Listen! STOP and think whom you are buying from and who is getting rich at your expense. LOOK and see whether those interests are friendly to our cause and to organized labor. LISTEN to the "New Idea" which we announced a short time ago.

**T**HERE is a Co-operative mail-order house in Chicago. It sells reliable goods at low prices. It is the Universal Trading and Supply Company. It was started by the farmers. It has now among its members both farmers and wage-earners. It has been indorsed by the Illinois Federation of Labor and the Illinois Mine Workers. Union-Made goods are handled whenever possible.

**W**E HAVE made an arrangement whereby the National Office receives 5% on purchases made by you, from the Universal. This 5% goes to aid the cause. Thus, you help the Party by the use of your purchasing power. You help organized labor. You help Co-operation.


Send us your next and future orders. Tell your friends to do so, too. Now is another striking example of the values to be had.

**White Enamel Lined at \$18.35**

This Standard Refrigerator is one in which we take great pride. It is constructed in order to give perfect circulation of pure cold dry air, assuring a very low consumption of ice, a different taste giving, absolutely



preservation of all the food. The wood is of selected Northern Oak finished in golden oak color. The walls are double and perfectly insulated; it has special metal and felt shelving, so it is impossible for the outside air to penetrate to the interior. The interior case is of tasteless and odorless lumber. All parts are removable so that the box can be easily cleaned. The ice chamber has a heavy stainless lining and the food chamber has our guaranteed porcelain lining, which is



very heat of white enamel finish.

shipped from factory near Chicago.

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## FREE—Our Universal Ice Saver.

Send me the name of the nearest factory, please, when I can get one. I will send you a coupon for a day's actual work, also, which is covered with this wonderful ice saver, showing that the ice last almost twice as long as unprotected ones. Our ice saver is free with every 10 lbs. purchased from us.

No.	Weight	Depth	Height	Ice	Price
ST-153	20 lbs.	10 in.	14 in.	100 lbs.	Slumping Galvanized 100 lbs. \$16.35

A cartoon illustration of a man with a large nose and a speech bubble. The speech bubble contains the text: "EXCUSE ME WHILE I KICK MYSELF! I'M THE HENRY DUBB!!". The man is looking down at himself with a pained expression.

EXCUSE ME WHILE I KICK MYSELF! I'M THE HENRY DUBB!!

No.	Width	Depth	Height	Ice Capacity cu. ft.	Shipping Weight lbs.	Price Galvanized lined
9T153	22 in.	16 in.	14 in.			\$16.25

PT:50	24 in.	21 in	43 in	125 lbs	210 lbs	17.95
No	Width	Depth	Height	Weight	Shipping Weight	Price
PT:62	24 in.	21 in	43 in	125 lbs	210 lbs	19.85

Orders received for almost everything you and your family eat, wear, and use. Send for special catalog of bargains in reasonable goods and groceries. It is FREE. Be sure to address your orders to the National Office. If you don't, the Party will not receive any credit.

**National Office Socialist Party**  
803 W. Madison Street :: Chicago, Ill.

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